REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,832.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.			
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Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the *Native* Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PERSON who has the PLAN of CAPRERA, Matheran, will oblige by sending it to W. B. FELLOWS.

FOR SALE, just lauded per COIMBATORE, few nice HAMS, Sell Cheap. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE DOOBASH, Nessut Lane, Fort.

WANTED, a RIDING HORSE, up to 15 Stone. A pai quiet in harness, about 14 hands. Address A. M. BLOMFIELD, Esplanade Hotel.

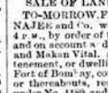
MR. DAVID CRAIG, late in the employ of the West's Patent Press Company, Limited, is requested to communicate with Messrs. Whittle & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VICTORIA MUSEUM.—Bassel Mission Weaving Establishment Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c., 12½ per cent. Discount on actual prices.

A few Kutch Arms and Embroideries for Sale. Apply to the SECRETARY, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 2 o'clock.

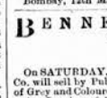
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on Friday, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on the 21st March.



THE S.S. COROMANDEL, J. D. Mary, Commander, 1,970 Tons, built expressly for the East India Trade, and has superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers only.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Inclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (saloon) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Smyrna	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. YEDDO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. COROMANDEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 16th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,01C tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st March.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

MALWA	2,933 Tons.	450 H.P., 16th March 1874.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	630 H.P., 30th do.
PERA	3,777 ,,	600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WOONDRIA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Gaffoor Hajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Woondria Street, without the Fort, within the jurisdiction of Mazagon, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 465, and assessed under No. 67, containing by admeasurement 72 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Petamber Mohun on the west by the public passage, on the north by a sweeper's passage, and on the south by a public road.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHARCHAWL.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Shreeruchna Narotjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Purbhoo Wital and Maken Vital, all that piece of ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at Loharchawl within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1189 and assessed under No. 1005 and bounded on the east by the house of Jeevebhai widow of Gopall Cullian and Jairam Ramjee, on the west by the property of Poonjia Mahadoo and Vullub Hurry, on the north by the road of Mahadoo Ramjee Bhoiay, and on the south by Loharchawl Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

An Invoice of American 8 Day Clocks and Time-pieces, with Alarms, few Gross Stereoscopic Views, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A serviceable Brougham Horse, goes in single and double Harness.
1 Strong Buggy with Horse and Harness.
1 Bay Horse.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English, Mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood self-playing Organ, 2 English-built self-driving Phaetons, by Kinross, China Garden Seats, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite to Dadabhoy Cama's Bungalow.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany and Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises glass and crockery, plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea kettle, single and double branched table, candle-sticks, handsome English mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as English mahogany tetecope, dining table for 10 and 14 persons, dining room chairs, glass door cupboards, handsome plated 4 and 6 lights chandeliers, plated cupboards, bronze hanging argand lamps, glass bottomed globe lamps of sizes, circular and pier tables with marble tops, handsome China gilt chairs, conversation sofas, easy, rocking and drawing room chairs, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, valuable marble 15 day clocks, a fine tone self-playing organ, plated wall argand lamps, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, veranda couches, rich gilt cornices, mosquito, four post bedstead, reclining sofas, camp sofa, a hand-some cheval glass, a centre ott man, China flower pots, stands and garden seats, a large water tank, and sundry other articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built self-driving Phaeton by "Kinross"
Sets of single harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, magnificent Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, splendid 8, 10, and 12 light Chandeliers and Argand Lamps, handsome English drawing-room Carpets, a first-class Sympathetic Grand Square Piano by Soundy and Co., Thurston's full-sized Slate Billiard Table, bronze statues, handsome Japanese Vases and Table Ornaments, valuable Clocks by James McCabe and A. B. Savoury and Sons, Iron Safes, beautifully engraved glass and rich crockeryware, Elkington's best Plated Ware, first-class English Carriages, handsome Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, a fine collection of choice Exotic Plants in vases and pots, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 81, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Billiard Table, Horses, &c., the property of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises richly engraved glass ware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, Elkington's best plated ware such as set of dish covers, hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, waiter, bread basket, ice pitcher, a set of best electro-plated King's and beaded pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, a massive easy cane, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome furniture, such as a set of Mahogany dining table in 4 pieces, handsome Mahogany side boards with plate glass mirrors and marble tops, English dining room chairs dumb waiters, elaborately carved circular, pier, and sofa tables with marble tops, easy, predieu, and drawing room chairs, an elegant English rosewood drawing room suite consists of 12 settee and drawing room chairs, a full backed sofa, all covered with rich figured damask, chiffoniers with book case, handsome English velvet pile drawing room carpets, Lady's handsome Cylinder writing cabinets, mahogany corner whatnots with mirrors, a full-toned sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy & Co. nearly new, magnificent pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops, splendid 8, 10, and 12 light chandeliers, argand lamps, a full size slate billiard table by Thurston, rich Japanese vases and table ornaments, hand-some China card tables, handsome English brass and elaborately carved four-post bedsteads, reclining sofas, iron and mahogany dressing and washing tables, handsome oak wood pressing with plate glass doors, English mahogany writing tables, elegantly carved large almira with plate glass door, made to order, a specimen of Indian workmanship, a very handsome Japanese gilt dining handsome table and cheval glasses, in tufted pots, China garden seats and flower pot stands, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M. ON THE FIRST DAY.

A handsome English-built four-seated open Carriage by Bellvallete Freres, Paris, with a pair of very handsome Grey Arab fast-trotting Horses, and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

A handsome English-built Clarence by Mann, Twickenham, with a pair of handsome well matched Grey and Chesnut Arab carriage horses, an a set of plated mounted harness.

A light English-built Mail Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, with a powerful flea-bitten Grey Horse and Harness.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham, by James Henderson & Co., with a handsome Bay Horse and Harness.

A strong double-seated Brougham by Collett & Co., Bombay.

A very showy Bay Arab riding Horse.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Light English-built Park Phaeton, Horse, &c., at No. 17, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing Residence, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert, breakfast, and tea services, plated ware, such as dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, ice pitcher, silver, toast rack, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, in mahogany case, cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining and camp-table, dining room chairs, side board, book stand, round and pier tables, easy, folding, predieu, and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, foot stools, chiffonier, teapoys, hatstand a handsome English mahogany full-toned square piano by Soundy and Co., hanging and table argand lamps, flower vases, table ornaments, oil paintings and chromolithographs in gilt frames, carpet, camp sofa, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, gown press, chest of drawers dispense and cook room articles, plants, books, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS.

A large collection of PLANTS in Tubs and Pots will be sold by public auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co. on TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 6 A.M. Catalogues of the plants will be shortly published.

The collect on is a most valuable one as it contains rare and choice plants, some of which are of very large sizes. The plants are from China, Japan, Singapoor, East and West Indies, England, Persia, America, Australia, &c., &c.

The collection consists of these great classes of plants, viz, horticulture, arboriculture and floriculture, including araucaria, excelsa, Cunninghami, and several other varieties of cocarcadas, pandeletia, cateolea, dalcoamphia, roseas, excellent varieties of regonias, geraniums, roses, cypress, plumbago, mango, oranges, creepers bearing blue, white, pink, and red flowers, rapellia grata, cardes sebastiana, jonesia askoa lagerstramia, india, colaurum, russellia, jussica, aphelandra, acutifolia, Mexenia, wegeriana, nephe ium, l tchi from China, Singapoor, and Bombay, English, Chi ese, Persian roses, and moss roses, Persian figs, cassia, nutmeg, cardamom, heliotrope, sweet-scented pearl camelias, Japanese, and several other varieties of rich garden plants are worth while for inspection, and they are on view from the 15th instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and risk of Dhunjeebhoy Kowrjee—
F—8920—1 Case Gilt Frames.
,, 3256—1-2-1 Case Gilt Frames.
D N—3251—1-3-3 Cases do.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of three Storied Dwelling-house at Mirza Ally Khan Street or Old Nagpada, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Khoja Meer Ally Mahomed, and Nowla Goolam Hoosein.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of hereditary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the west side of a passage or lane leading to Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Street in the sub-district of Mandvie and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khoja Meer Ally Mahomed and Nowla Golam Hoosein, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage or lane leading to Meerza Ally Khan Street, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by a passage abutting the house Esmael Khan and others, and on or towards the south by a passage abutting the house of Memon Hajee Hoosein and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few sets plated and brass mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of hand-some blackwood household Furniture, Broadwood's Piano, first-rate slate Billiard Table, argand lamps, a collection of first-class choice and rare Plants and Ferns, best plate Glass and porcelain Ware, valuable Books; Pictures, gun, hall Carpets, handsome vases and table Ornaments, at No. 26, Cumballa Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, and FRIDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome English mahogany and Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises glass and crockery, plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, tea kettle, single and double branched table, candle-sticks, handsome English mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as English mahogany telescope, dining table for 10 and 14 persons, dining room chairs, glass door cupboards, handsome plated 4 and 6 lights chandeliers, plated cupboards, bronze hanging argand lamps, glass bottomed globe lamps of sizes, circular and pier tables with marble tops, handsome China gilt chairs, conversation sofas, easy, rocking and drawing room chairs, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, valuable marble 15 day clocks, a fine-toned self-playing organ, plated wall argand lamps, first-rate engravings in gilt frames, veranda couches, rich gilt cornices, mosquito, four post bedstead, reclining sofas, camp sofa, a hand-some cheval glass, a centre ottoman, China flower pots, stands and garden seats, a large water tank, and sundry other articles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built self-driving Phaeton by "Kinross"
Sets of single harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE first-class French Ship ANTIFER, 426 Tons, will sail shortly for TELLICHERRY. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. EDWARD BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—There will be SEVERAL PAGES SPACE for ADVERTISEMENTS in the PAMPHLET about the RIOTS, which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL PERFORM HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS,

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH,

ON THE HIGH ROPE.

Performance to commence at 5 P.M. precisely.
Doors Open at 4 P.M.

MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.

First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re 1; Third Class, 8 Annas
Children under 10 years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TRAFALGAR, Captain Scott, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, to pay freight, and take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

Bombay, 11th March 1874.

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

A POPULAR CONCERT will be given by the Organ Committee in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at half past 5 o'clock. The Programme, consisting of Organ Solos and Vocal Music, will be subsequently announced.

FREEMASON'S
JAMSHEDI NOWROZ FESTIVAL,
SCOTTISH MASONIC HALL,
KHUMBALLA HILL ROAD,
SATURDAY, 21st MARCH, 1874.

All Masons are invited to subscribe.

Admission Tickets Rs. 6 each, will be issued up to the 15th inst.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE MURZBAN,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be HELD, in the Municipal Offices, at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 21st, for the election of a Chairman in the room of GEORGE F. HENRY, Esquire, resigned.

By Order of the Town Council,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th March 1874.

FOR SALE, a new London Pattern Victoria PHAETON, with Head and Driving Seat, Folding Seat to fore-part, Pole, Shafts, Lamps and Whip, by VESEY of BATH. Painted Lake and Lined Blue Morocco, built to order, and not now required by me. May be seen at DADABHOY MOMANJEE'S, 330, Girgaum Breach Candy Road.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation) will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1874, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Official Auditors of the Liquidators and to pass Resolutions with reference to a Final Distribution of Assets and the Dissolution of the Company.

By Order of the Liquidators,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

						£	s.	d.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,			s.	d.				
Ditto.	ditto	Queen's do.	5s.	10d.	per oz.			
			6s.	0d.	,,			
QUEEN'S PATTERN,						£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons		40 ozs.	at	6	0	....	12	0
12 Dessert ditto		25 ,,	at	6	0	....	7	10
12 Table Forks		40 ,,	at	6	0	....	12	0
12 Dessert ditto		25 ,,	at	6	0	....	7	10
2 Gravy Spoons		12 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	12
1 Soup Ladle		11 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	6
1 Sauce ditto		12 ,,	at	6	0	....	3	18
4 Salt Spoons		,,				....	2	2
12 Tea ditto		,,	at	6	0	....	4	11
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		,,				....	1	5
						£	14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for the liberal patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Terms—Moderate.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor

NOTICES.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
GRAND FASHIONABE NIGHT.

BY DESIRE,

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE, Lyrical Artistes from the Theatres "OPERA COMIQUE" and "VARIETES" from Paris,

WILL GIVE A GRAND PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY, the 13th MARCH,

When will be performed
Victor Masse's chef d'œuvre of Comic Operas,
"LA NOCES DE JEANNETTE,"
AND A
GRAND SELECTED INTERMEDE,
Including, by Desire,
DECLARATION AND DUO FROM
"LA GRAND DUCHESSE,"
BY OFFENBACH.

Musical Director—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Doors open at 8½; Commence at 9¼ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Family Tickets (to admit Three)	,, 10	Gallery	,, 2
		Pit	Re. 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHIA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Re. 1. Together, Rs. 5.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, besides being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D. S. KEMP; and JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE (BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT).—The RIGHT of GRAZING within the limits of the ESPLANADE at TANNA will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 14th March, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Tanna.

For Rules and information apply at the above-named Office.

By Order,
L. B. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

P. W. Department, Tanna, 21st February 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 12th March, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election, and to fill up two vacancies at the Board.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY, the 12th March 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 28th instant, until THURSDAY the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT. | COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS. | CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,00 0 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one quarter.
Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets after the Lottery Clerk on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, 1874.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION will be HELD at POONA in SEPTEMBER, consisting of PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETCHINGS, &c.

Prizes will be awarded to Amateurs for

1st—The best Oil Painting.
2nd—The best Water Colour Painting.
3rd—The best Landscape in Oils (Indian Subject).
4th—Ditto ditto in Water Colours (Indian Subject).
5th—The best Series of Sketches (not less than four).
6th—The best Figure Subject, in either Oils or Water Colours.
7th—The best Composition by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.
8th—The best Original Composition by a Native.

The Prizes will be open to competitors from all parts of India for *bona fide* Original Compositions which have not previously gained Prizes at any Exhibition in the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee will be glad to receive Pictures on loan for Exhibition, including those not entitled to Prizes by the above Rule.

Only one Prize in Oils and one in Water Colours can be taken by any one person.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at Poona.

T. WADDINGTON, Lt. Col.,
Honorary Secretary.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

HORSES FOR SALE, property of Major WILLOUGHBY.

B.A.H. Candidate..... } Constantly driven together: good Pig-
B.A.H. Dunchunch... } stickers.

Apply to OWNER, 35, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, MAIL PHAETON, HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 700. The Horse is young, and good in Harness and saddle.

SQUARE PIANO, of rice tone and in good order. Apply to Captain SARGEAUNT, 40, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.—SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

The well-known ESTATE called HAFIZ BAGH, situated near the town of Jooneer, Poona Collectorate, the property of the late J. C. Dickinson, Esquire, deceased, containing 64 acres 4 goontas.

There is not in the Poona Zillah a more compact farm. It has a fine running stream of water for irrigation, is well stocked with fruit and other trees, the whole enclosed in a good live fence, and the soil is equal to any in the Talooka. There is also a good substantial residence with outhouses and stables.

Also a good copper still house and all necessary requirements for immediate use, a good sugar house, sugar pans,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH MARCH.

EXCHANGE on London has hardened, and, as we anticipated, the Bank of Bombay has to-day raised it rate one per cent. all round.

Government Securities are nominally unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 11/16d. to ⅞d.
Credit, 3 do.	s. 11⅞d.
Credit 3 do	248½ francs

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅛
Do. demand	par
On Colombo House Bills, 60 days' sight	120.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¼ to ⅜d.
Four & half per cent.	103¼
Four per cent.	102¼
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¾
10 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
7 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Lace	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

RATES by ships ready to load this month are very firm at £2-17-6 wood, £2-18-9 iron; a few retail lots have been placed at £3. Steamer rates are unchanged; the enquiry is not active.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 18s. 9d. to £3 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SLIGHT inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue. Colaba shares closed steady. Spinning shares weak.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	100	5 p. c.	Do 2nd Reissue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
1,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	128
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	416

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109 1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	13 10-8	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	199 5-4	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Allience Spinning
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United
1,920	150	150	58*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's
100	1,000	all	10?p	Morarjee Spinning
500	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental
620	2,500	400	700p.	Royal
500	4,000	all		Soondardas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,250	150 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co
800	2,500	1,10	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co
250	3,000	85	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co
1,000	12,000	1,,00	100pa.	Apollo Press Co
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company
100	1,000	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co
250	2,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co
200	2,000	1,250	75 p.*	Framjee Cowasji Press C
200	1,000	all	70 p.	French Press Co
250	5,000	1,,46	75 p.	Imperial Press Co
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld
125	2,500	750	125 p.	Princeof Wales Press
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co
400	250	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited
125	1,250	1,25	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras
150	250	all	70 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co
400	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	133¼p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	15p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.
4,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co
	250	all	40 ps.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.	
.....	98	19½	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66 Central Bank
.....	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67 Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67 Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market has been quiet but steady, and prices show no change. There has been less enquiry for Grey Goods, and consequently no important sales have come to our notice. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

900	pieces	White Jaconets	40 in. 39 yds.	at Rs.	3 3 to 5 3	0
100	,,	,, Mulls	40 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	2 12	0
100	,,	,,	54 ,, 20 ,,	at ,,	5 12	0
300	,,	,, Dhoties	39 ,, 8 ,,	at ,,	2 2	0
500	,,	G. Shirtings fine	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,,	at ,,	3 15	0
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,,	at ,,	5 12	0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's telegraphic intelligence of the 10th instant reports the Cotton market at Liverpool as closing quiet but steady, and Surats have become quiet. Sales of the day amount to 12,000 bales, of which 3,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. Prices of Cotton "to arrive" show a downward tendency, but there is no alteration whatever in ready Cotton. Fair Dhollerah continues to stand at 5¼d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¼d, Broach at 6¼d, Orleans at 8 1/16d, and Mid Uplands at 16¼ cent. per lb, the price of Mid Uplands at New York has undergone an advance of ¼ cent per lb. Piece Goods are quiet without any change in rates; 7 lbs. stand at 7s. 4¼d., 8¼ lbs. at 8s. 10½d., and 45s Mule at 1s 0¼d. Bar Silver is slightly weaker. In the prices of all kind of produce we observe no change except a further decline of 10s. per ton in Cocoanut Oil.

No telegram has come from Calcutta.

The Cotton Market here has been steady, and prices show little or no change. There is less disposition on the part of exporters to buy at current rates, in consequence of which a smaller business has taken place yesterday. The following are our closing rates :—

New	Oomrawuttee	Rs. 183-184
,,	Akote	,, 185-187
,,	Broach M G	,, 190 192
,,	Hingunghaut	,, 204-207
,,	Dhollerah, April delivery	,, 173-176
Old	Dhollera	,, 145-155
,,	Sawginned	,, 170-175
,,	Vingoria	,, 152-155

The following purchases are reported yesterday :—

100	candies	New	Broach M. G.	at ,,	190
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	191
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	192
25	,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	165
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	165-67
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	162-64
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	160
75	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	162
25	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	164
50	,,	,,	Akote F F B	at ,,	185½
250	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	186
50	,,	,,	Kirklee	at ,,	184
125	,,	,,	Fairpore	at ,,	176½
225	,,	,,	Barsee	at ,,	172
60	,,	,,	Bhownuggur	at ,,	178
175	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	173-78½
25	,,	,,	Verawul	at ,,	164
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	164
75	,,	,,	Higunghaut F P B	at ,,	204

YARNS.

The following sale was yesterday made by one European firm :—

3,000 lbs. Turkey Red No. 30 to 40's ..... at 24 ans. per lb.

METALS.

250 cwts Yellow Metal Braziers ..... at Rs. 48 per cwt.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th March 1874.

Open 411¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	36,280	0	0
Merchandize	79,881	0	0
Earth Trains	476	0	0
Electric Telegraph	558	0	0
Total Rs.	1,16,895	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1873.

Open 389¾ Miles.

Coaching	40,666	0	0
Merchandize	86,671	0	0
Earth Trains	1,042	0	0
Electric Telegraph	814	0	0
Total Rs.	1,29,193	0	0
Increase Rs.	12,298	0	0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 21st February.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	196 13 0	97
Goods	2,188 11 0	215
Electric Telegraph	13 5 0	0
Total	2,399 1 0	Total 312

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Dido (s)	Cattich	Trieste, Feb. 13.
11	Golconda (s)	Fraser	Hongkong, Feb. 19.
	Trafalgar (s)	Scott	London, Feb. 2.
	Patomar (s)	Maudsley	Liverpool, Jan. 31.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	D'Arcy-Irvine	Portsmouth, Feb. 5.
	Pegasus	Powell	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
	Ada	Cassey	Mauritius, Jan. 16.
	Glenhaven	Forshaw	Glasgow, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The Barque Mogul, Walker, to Akyab, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dido, to Trieste &c.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL

Mar. 6 Sea Gull (s) ..... Ridoe ..... Basseiu, March 1.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 8 Oriental (s) ..... Calcutta. March 8

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1360 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
1279 Kirkwood, Sinett—W. Nicol & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Symonds—Lawrence & Co

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Philips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
899 Marlborough Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
725 Nimrod, Clark—W. Nicol & Co

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

398 Decide, Hysaens—H. A. Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

426 Antifar, Bahier—Edward Baudry & Co.
1281 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
346 Ada, Cassey.
1266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
448 Burdigala, Rauesseau—The Captain.
455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Baudry & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1340 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Monteson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1077 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1241 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J McIntosh.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch Brown & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1775 Malwa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
952 Tenedos, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
1790 Vespesian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1476 Yeddo, Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Gullovich—A. C. Gumpert.
776 Dido, Cattich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR HAVRE.

936 Kingston, Chittan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
922 Redewater, Richards—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

804 Arthur, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

998 Gladys, Bardo—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1067 Presnitz, Hewett—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1291 Coromandel, Maby—Ewart, Latham & Co.
Clorinde, Lafond, (French Frigate.)
795 Chenwick Miller—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1348 China, Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1908 Golconda, Fraser—P. & O. Co.
533 Hector Sheen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
706 Koiua, Profumo—Esmail bin Khalef.
1567 Nyanza, Fisher—M. Nusserwanjee.
1202 Pera, Methven—P. & O. Co.
1504 Potomac, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
250 Strathclyde, Pearson.
851 Trafalgar, Scott—Aldridge, Salmon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADE.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE AND ZANZIBAR.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.

NOT FIXED.

472 Ann, Nacoda
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
Euphrates, D. Arey-Irvin.
4173 Jumna, Gordon.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 11.

Hobson, Captain, 22nd Regiment N I, to rejoin, to Baroda.
Leckie, Surgeon, A M D, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Clarke, Major, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
Henry, Captain, Bengal R E, from furlough, to Punjaub.
Ruston, Captain, Bengal Army, from furlough, to Peshawur.
Hutton, Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, on duty, to ——.
Owen, Colonel, Madras 8 h Regiment N I, from leave, to Nagpore.
Wogan, Colonel, Inspector Genl of Ord., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Warner, Captain, Madras 4th L I, to join, to Bellary.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Poona, 4th March, 1874.

The C-in-C in India has been pleased to sanction an exchange of Batteries between Capt H G Young "D" Batty 19th Bgde, and Capt W H Wright, No 3 Batty 6th Bgde R A, Capt Wright is directed to proceed to Fyzabad to join his Battery.

Capt W F Hume, Bombay Infantry, has qualified, at Hythe, as First Class Instructor of Musketry.

Poona, 7th March, 1874.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secy. of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Maj Genl H Daly, C B St-ff Corps, Agent to the Govr-Genl for Central India, 26th Feb 1874.

Burgn Maj W G Hunter, Indian Medical Dept, Principal of the Grant Medical College &c, 19th Feb 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Station Order, dated 7th Feb 1874 directing Lieut A B Stafford, R E A to act as Station Staff officer during the absence of the Asst Adjt Genl, Mhow division of the army on duty.

Baroda Station Order, dated 19th Feb 1874, appointing Lieut Kirk, 22nd N I Station Staff Officer from the 20th idem.

Lieut W B Hoggan R A performed the duties of Station Staff Officer from the 2nd to the 19th Feb 874.

Royal Artillery (Sind District), Regimental order dated 24th Jan 1874, appointing Lieut H W Brackenbury, Adjt R A Sind District.

16th Foot - Regimental order, dated 30th Sept 1873 appointing Lieut G A Macentire, to act as Asst Instructor in Musketry.

Belgaum District Order—dated 4th March 1874, directing Lieut Sawer, 6th N I to act as Station Staff Officer at Belgaum during the absence of the Regl - Maj on duty.

16th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 26th Feb 1874, directing Lieut-Col Chesshyre to offici te 2nd in command.

Capt Younge officiated as 2nd in command, Capt Stock as wing officer, and Lieut Swell, as Quarter-master in addition to his own duties, from the 20th to the 25th Feb 1874.

20th Regt N I—Regimental order dated 21st Feb 1874 directing Lieut Col Miles to officiate as commandant, and Major Sipthorpe as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, in succession to Lieu -Col Thompson proceeding on leave.

29th Regt N I—Regimental order, dated 24th Feb 1874 appointing Capt O F Bryant, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Browne proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

68th Foot—Surg W F Barnett, for three days, from 25th Feb 1874, in extension of privilege leave.

76th Foot—Lieut T W Best, to England, per troopship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board.

3rd Regt N I. I—Col J P Scott, Commandant, from 19th March 1874, for six months, general leave in India.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col L M Davies, Offg 2nd in command 15th Regt N I, for thirty days from date of departure in the current month preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt and Brev Maj W H Newport from 1st to 30th March 1874, in extension o remain at Panchgunny on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department—Surg D J Canny, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the departure on furlough of Mr J H Fisher, s c s, Offg Depy Comr, 3rd class, in the Central Provinces, the following temporary promotion is made by H E the Govr Genl in Council :—

Capt W Vertue, Asst Comr, 2nd class, and Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th class, from the date on which he may received charge of the Bhandara District.

Messrs C C Quinn, and F H McLaughlin, Bengal C S, have been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extensions of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr E A Hobson, of the Berar Revenue Survey Dept, is temporarily appointed an Asst Supt of the 4th grade in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Maj A G D Logan, Asst Comr of the 2nd class in the Mysore Commission, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st class, with effect from the 16th Sept 1873, vice Maj A W C Lindsay, employed on other duty.

Col J Watson, c B, v c, delivered over, and Maj Genl H D Daly, c B, received, charge of the Office of Agent to the Governor General for Central India on the 1st instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt De L R F Wooldridge, of the 14th Foot, Offg Bgde. Maj. Fort William, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt (Brev Maj) J O Travers, of the 1st Batn, 17th Foot, to be a Bgde Maj on the Establishment, in succession to Capt G Marjoribanks, who vacates on proceeding to England with his Regt, the 58th Foot.

The G O G granting furlough to Europe to Maj J L Watts, R E, is hereby cancelled.

H E the Govr General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Capt Jervis, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, vice Capt W Snow, deceased.

The services of Lieut J Burne, Bengal S C, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Offg Quartermaster, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab in the Civil Department.

In consequence of the death on the 30th Sept 1873, and 6th Oct 1873, respectively, of Colone's W H Ryves, Bengal S C, and J Kitson, Madr s S C, whose names are borne on the Indian Gradation List of Maj Genls., the names of

Col H Ramsay, c B, Bengal S C, and Col A Boyd, B1 S C, are placed on the list of Major Generals ; those of—

Maj (Lieut Col in Madras S C) M K Bourne and Maj (Lieut Col in Bengal S C) E G Clark, on the list of Lieut Cols ; and those of—

Capt St G Caulfeild, Madras S C, Capt E W Trevor, Bombay S C, on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List.

In consequence of the death of Lieutenant G neral G Hicks, c B, Bengal Infantry, on the 24th Oct 1873, the name of—

Maj Genl D Pott, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Lieut Gens ; that of—

Col R C Lawrence, Bengal S C, on the list of Maj Genls ; that of—

Maj W H Newport, Bombay S C, on the list of Lieut-Cols ; and that of—

Capt J W Watson, Bombay S C, on the list of Majors, on the Indian Grada ion List.

In c nsequens of the death of Genl G Tomkyns, Bengal Infantry, on the 16th Nov 1873, the name of—

Col H Nicoll, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Maj Genls. and that of—

Maj (Lieut Col in Madras S C) C L Pereira, on the list of Lieut Cols, in the Indian Gradation List.

In consequence of the death of Lieut Genl E A Cumberlege, B1 Infantry, on the 28th Dec 1873, the name of—

Maj Genl F K McG skimner, c b, B y S C is placed on the list of Lieut Gens ; that of—

Col A H A Hervey, Madras Infantry, on the list of Maj Genls ; and that of—

Maj (Lieut Col in Bombay S C) G W Hanson, on the list of Lieut Cols, on the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Capt Roderick George Thomas Stevenson, Bombay Cavalry to be M jor, from Nov 17, 1873, vice General G Tomkins, Bengal Infantry deceased.

Capt (now regimental Lieutenant Colonel) Robert Beatty, Madras Infantry to be Major from Dec, 29 1873 vice, Lieutenant General E A Cumberlege Bengal Infantry, deceased.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Col T Wright, c B, B1 S C, Depy Adjt Genl to the Br gade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Br g Genl, during the period Bgdr Genl W Oliphetts, c B, v c, ay be employed on the Divisional Staff of the Army, until further orders.

Maj J Graham, Depy Asst Comsy General, 1st Class, having returned from furlough to Europe, will officiate as Asst Comsy Genl, 1st Class, with effect from the 24th February 1874, the services of Maj J Graham are placed temporarily at the disposal the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 26th Feb 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept of the Adjt Genl :—

Col T Rattray, c B, c s I, 1st Asst Adjt Genl, to officiate as Depy Adjt Genl during the period Col T Wright, c B, may officiate on the Bgde Staff of the Army, or until further orders.

Lieut Col F Elsson, Asst Adjt Genl, to officiate as 1st Asst Adjt Genl, vice Col T Rattray, c B, c s I.

Lieut Col H F Brooke, Asst Adjt Genl, Lahore Division, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl at Head Quarters, vice Lieut Col F Elsson.

The following order, issued by the Govt of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting leave to Europe on medical certificate to :—

Maj Genl Sir Henry Tombs, K C B, V C, of the Royal Artillery (unattd) Corps Gude Division, for six months.

The services of Surgeon R McLeod, M D, of the Medical Department, Sy to the Sirgn Genl, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Surgn Maj J Duncan, M D, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The services of Capt E R Ives, of the Genl List, Infantry, late Offg Wing Subalt n, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 2nd Dec 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment—To be Brigade Majors on the Establishment to fill existing vacancies, Capt N N Gwynne, of the 63rd Foot, Offg Bgde Maj. Capt G W Smith, of the 84th Foot, Offg Bgde Maj, and Capt R Morris, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, Offg Bgde Maj to be a Bgde Maj on the Establishment, in succession to Capt A R Loughnan, whose term of staff service has expired.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Colonels promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the dates specified subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Col William George Mainwaring, Bombay S C, 1st March 1874.

Lieut Col Robert Henry Bolton, Madras S C, 2nd March 1874.

The under mentioned Officers of the B1 S C, having completed 25 years' service, is promoted to be rank Major, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

Capt James Nicholas Button Hewett, 4th March 1874.

The following under-mentioned officers having completed twelve years service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut Arnold Dashwood Strettell, 4th March 1874 ; and Lieut Thomas Deane, 4th March 1874.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet, to be Captain—Lieut Thom s Oliver Wingate, B1 S C, 30th Dec 1871.

H is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned Officer, with effect from the 1st Jan 1874, in rec o of Maj Genl M Galwey, c B, who has succeeded to the Colonel's ch ange :—

Lieut Col (Brev Col) R S Wilson, Madras S C.

Lieut Col G J D Hay, Bengal S C, Pay Master, Punjab Circle, is allowed leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 27.

Col A G Forsyth, B1 S C, is transferred from Umballa to Jhelum, for general duty.

Brev Maj J C Minto, S C, offg Bgde Maj at Mooltan, is transferred in the same capacity to Lucknow, vice Brev Maj R Deadon, proceeding on leave.

Capt J E Waller, Genl List, Infantry, is transferred from the 41st to the 19th N I for duty, at his own request, and directed to join.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no expense by th arrangement :—

60th Rifles—Maj G Ashburnham, 2nd Battalion and Maj F V Northey, 3d Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Maj Genl Sir H Tombs, K C B, and V C, (Comdr Gude Division), Bombay, on medical certificate, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers Lieut J C MacGregor, (attached to Bengal Sappers and Miners,) to England, for seven months from date of quitting regiment, on private affairs.

6th Lancers—Lieut C W Norton, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment ; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Lieut E E Lushington, to remain in England, from the 25th June to the 15th Oct, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

8th Foot, (1st Bat)—Capt C L Dashwood, to Bareilly, from the 1st March, pending retirement from the service.

Lieut P F Lambart, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

28th Foot—Maj E A Collins, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of leaving regt ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

40th Foot—Lieut S G C Greenaway, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a med cal board.

68th Foot—Maj H W J Trent, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Late 29th N I Capt H A McNair, (2nd Squadron Officer 12th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Late 25th N I—Maj J M Stewart, (Wing Officer 21st N I,) to Dehra Dhoon, for two months from the 24th January, on medical certificate, and to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 2nd Mar. 1874

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bengal Cavalry—Capt C E Harene, S C, is re-appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern, with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt. Capt Harene is also continued to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties. Dated 16th Feb 1874.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Surg Maj H M Greenhow to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgn Maj Constant, on furlough. Dated 16th Feb 1874.

13th N I—Maj R S Moseley, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt. during the absence of Col King, on furlough. Dated 16th Feb 1874.

Maj W Playfair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Moseley. Dated 16th Feb 1874.

Capt G B Stevens, Offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—H. E. the Governor asked the Parsee deputation of Monday, when no Parsees were arrested, this question, "How comes it that the heads of so many Seedees were broken and yet no Parsee was arrested? Do you think the Seedees broke one another's skulls among themselves?" Now, Sir, you yourself were shown on Saturday, the 14th February, over the looted fire-temple at Bhendy Bazaar, and will remember how wantonly, ruthlessly, and deliberately that temple was desecrated and the property in it destroyed and plundered; yet we have not heard of a single Mussulman budmash being apprehended for this grave offence and brought to justice. May I be permitted to ask, in the words of H. E., "How comes it that so much property was deliberately destroyed and *looted*, and yet not a single Mussulman is apprehended for the offence? Do you think the Parsee priests fought with each other and destroyed and plundered the property in the agiary themselves, and now charge H. E. the Governor's favourites, the Mahomedans, (the innocent lambs!) with the desecration of the temple, &c., which they themselves have done?" What say you, Mr. Editor, is not this a pertinent question?

SHAME.

A PLEA FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and Council have received both from the vernacular and European press a fair share, and, if I may express an opinion, I think more, of the opprobrium to which men holding positions such as theirs are open to on occasions such as the late riot when their actions do not exactly tally with the sentiment of the people they govern. It is not my intention to put myself forward as their champion,—oh dear, no!—as it is hard to hide the fact that the executive did not act so promply as they should have done. Nevertheless, I can't help repeating that they have been roughly handled both by yourself and some of your contemporaries, and the reason I come to this conclusion is, that a riot originating, if not exactly from, at least through some similar cause, viz. religion, occurred, if my memory serves me right, not two years ago in Belfast, and which, as you are no doubt aware, resulted in the loss of life. If this can happen in comparatively speaking a civilised country like Ireland with the efficient means it has at its disposal of quelling such risings, is it, I would ask, such a matter of surprise that a riot should occur here, where the means of anticipating it are not such as exist there?

11th March. DAN.

A HINT TO THE FRENCH COMPANY.

A MONSIEUR L'EDITEUR DU LA "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MA CHERE MONSIEUR,—J'espere vous excuserez moi, si je tire votre attention et cela de vos lecteurs,—et lectrices—(feminine, you know)—a'l advertisement qui parait dans votre papier de ce matin. M. and Madame Berger Da-Place annoncent à la public qu'ils representeront les noces de Jeannette sur prochain Vendradi soir. Mais, regardez ici, Monsieur, ils ont deja donne cet amusant piece et je suis parfait dans beaucoup de ses phrases, et je les apporte dans mon conversation avec beaucoup d'effect. Par exemple, je puis dire, en frappant mon tete, (pas dur, vous savez, mais avec grace)—"Je me rapelle!" et "Mon dieul mais ce'st bien bon, ça!" et on est bien envieux parce que je parle si bien et avec un accent tout à fait parisienne. Naturellement je voulais d'apprendre des nouveaux choses,—des nouveautés in fact. Pourquoi le deuase ne pouvaient ils faire *quelque chose autre?* Il y a sans doute des autres gens comme moi qui veulent apprendre. Je ne suis pas precisement jeune, mais je suis un ardent admirateur des Francais et je cause en Francais avec un verve et un entrain bien comme par le beau monde. Ce'st pourquoi Monsieur je vous demande d'user votre influence avec ces artistes pour changer leur piece. Croyez moi, Monsieur, fidelement le votre.

A BRITISH MOSSOO.

P.S.—(In confidence)—Ma plume est tres mauvais vous voyez et il faut dire a votre diable de prenez garde aux accents,—les petites choses comme ça et comme ça. Ils sont barbouillés quelque part sur le papier, i faut les arranger.

Wednesday, 11th March.

THE NEW CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Really the obstinacy of His Excellency the Governor and the contempt shown by him for all advice but that given him by his colleagues in Council need no better illustration than that your readers find in that paragraph in your issue of to-day about the action taken by his Lordship the Chief Justice with regard to the recent magisterial appointments. No one will deny the right of His Excellency's colleagues, in virtue of their office, to receive the greatest attention from His Excellency; but it does not follow that their opinions should be carried into effect, or concurred in, by His Excellency. When, therefore, in the matter of a judicial appointment, His Excellency sees so high a functionary as the Chief Justice deprecate persistence in a course which, although suggested by the judicial member of Council, is manifestly unwise, derogatory to the Bar, and peculiarly offensive to the European community at large; and so disregards his Lordship's repugnance to the elevation of a native to the chief post of the police administration as to force him to submit the question for the decision of the Secretary of State, the harshest epithets applied to His Excellency will create no surprise in the minds of all sensible people. Had the Government overlooked the unpleasant position in which high military officers will be placed on occasions when, in committee, the acting Senior Magistrate must, ex-officio, take the chair amongst them? Had it been forgotten that the Senior Magistrate presides in Marine Courts of Enquiry? If not it is inconceivable how, in the face of the proof which these functions of the Senior Magistrate afford of the disqualification of a native to fill that office, and in utter disregard of the proceedings of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta in regard to the trial of European British subjects in Magisterial Courts, the local Government has committed, and persists in sustaining, so monstrous an act of mal-administration as the appointment of an entirely Native Magistracy. It can be nothing more than the first instalment of the British Government's abdication of power promised to the natives in the first of Sir Philip Wodehouse's injudicious Convocation speeches. However, until the end of the week let us hope that His Excellency will take to heart the homely proverb—"It's never too late to mend." OBSERVER.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the details of the riot, committed by the Mahomedans, last month, everybody is now perfectly familiar. It will be remembered that the rioters, or their instigators, made their first movement under the plea of an entirely unobjectionable, or (allowing it for the sake of argument) very slightly, if at all, objectionable book of Mr. Jalbhoy's, and subsequently attempted to excuse themselves by a trumped up story in connection with Mr. Framjee, an inspector of the police. Both these slender pretexts have been so thoroughly sifted and laid bare by yourself and by several of your correspondents, that it is needless for me to say more about them; and I will therefore touch upon an entirely different point, which, in my opinion, demands careful consideration.

The riot, destitute as it is of any sufficient cause, has nevertheless been made, by some fanatical and rascally Mahomedans, the occasion for subjecting the peaceful Parsees to unnecessary violence, plundering them of thousands, and desecrating their religious shrines. But for argument's sake I will now view it from a different stand-point.

Biographies of great men, written by authors of all nations, are by no means rare, and the celebrated Mussulman Prophet has accordingly had his life chronicled by at least thirty different writers in as many works, which being a record of the events of a lifetime must necessarily describe both the white and the black sides of the Prophet's character. Now if a Parsee or Hindu, desirous of publishing an accurate biography of Mahomet, were on the authority of one or more such works to detail some of the incidents connected with the Prophet's life, and in so doing to hint at matters which although meant in good faith, should nevertheless prove distasteful to a few illiterate Mussulmans and wound their feelings, would that justify the Mahomedans to rise *en masse* against the writer's entire race, although both communities shared the common protection of the British Flag, to loot and destroy dwelling-houses, kill stray wayfarers, and desecrate or demolish hallowed shrines?

The flimsy pretext under which the riot has been planned and carried out would appear to prove that save and except English writers (writers belonging to the powerful British nation, against whom this fanatical sect but too well tasted the fruits of rising in rebellion, in the memorable year 1857) no other community had the right to publish Mahomet's life. In short, it would appear from current events as though the Mussulmans were bent upon establishing the precedent of depriving other nations of the right of publishing similar works.

I go a step further. Suppose some wicked and scheming individual—whether he be a beggarly Parsee, or of some other race, or a Mussulman hiding his nationality under a common Parsee or Hindoo name—with a view to satisfy private pique or to profit by plunder in the midst of the disturbances which Mahomedan fanaticism would be certain to create, were to wilfully publish a slanderous work against Mahomet, so as to excite indignation and disgust not only in the Mahomedan but also in all other well-balanced minds, would the Mussulmans, or at least the illiterate portion of them, consider that they had the right, without due inquiry or ascertaining the nationality of the offender, to punish an entire community, however innocent or unoffending, by repeating the scenes of the last month and of 1851, instead of invoking the aid of the law against the delinquent, or at the most, visiting what punishment they liked upon him alone? Do they consider themselves the authorities of the place, empowered to punish a whole community as they choose? That they should ignore the highest tribunals of justice and raise tumult in a quiet city, under the very nose of the constituted authorities, not stealthily but in broad daylight and in the midst of thousands of people; that they should, ostensibly to revenge themselves, but really to gratify some cherished object, fall upon, not simply the man who insulted them, not even upon his family and connections only, but upon an entire community, armed too with all the means of destruction, and not in the heat of the moment, but deliberately and in a cold-blooded manner after days and months of silent and secret brooding—are facts which must not be passed over lightly. Too often before have these people escaped their just punishment on the score of being an illiterate and a fanatic mob. This must not now be, and the shield of wild frenzy which has often been their defence must now be withdrawn from them.

The peaceful portion of the populace—whether Parsees or Hindus—cannot have confidence restored to them, unless some firm measure be resorted to, to bring the budmashes to their senses and to convince them that their ignorance and fanaticism will no longer avail them. The stringent measures adopted by the authorities cannot be without some effect, but as matters stand at present there is no reason to believe that the effect will last after the precautionary measures have been relaxed—and these circumstances tend to create uneasiness in peaceful minds.

The Parsees and Hindus ought on this occasion to unite in making it imperative on the Supreme Government to grant an impartial Commission of Enquiry into the circumstances connected with the riot which broke out on the 13th ultimo. Everyone almost has a story of his own to tell in relation to the riot. Not only are names, which one would not credit in that connection, mentioned as those of the instigators of the riot, but some very unpleasant rumours are afloat, calculated to create mistrust in the public mind—and until these are satisfactorily disposed of and the source of this disgraceful riot is unearthed and rooted out, the public confidence would hardly be restored.

The riot is now in some measure abated, and I have troubled you, Sir, with these lines to suggest that means be taken in due time to prevent a recurrence of recent events.—Yours, &c., N. R. RANINA.

"Union Press," Bombay, 9th March.

POONA GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 10TH MARCH.

THE Moharrum at Poona, as you are already aware, passed away quietly, thanks to the highly efficient arrangements of the police, under the able orders and immediate superintendence of Colonel Scott and his energetic and truly indefatigable chief inspector, Mr. S. Trenn. The Kuttal-ka-rat was noisy enough, though the noise was of no riotous kind, and the various tazeas and punjahs which were commanded to be in their respective ashoorkhanas at 12 o'clock were certainly little behind time, so might the drums, &c., under orders to cease beating at midnight be heard after two in the morning; but these are little inaccuracies—if I may so term them—which are inevitible; and our police arrangement might put to a serene blush the mal-arrangements of yours in Bombay recently. The Kuttal-ka-rat was, as I said before, exceedingly noisy—what with the screeching clarionets and rapidly rattling drums of Indian ingenuity and manufacture, and the murdered sounds produced from English instruments in the last stage of dilapidation, several of which go to form what is rather honeydly (?) denominated—a nankatai band. The huge taboots with their glittering pillars of silver paper and quaintly dyed colours, and their green or crimson and gold heads peering between the trees, as they were slowly borne along the streets, presented a rare picture, and brought to mind the days of the great Zenghiz and Aurungzebe, when mosques and temples with their golden minarets were rather more numerous in the East than they now are, and the "golden prime of good Haroun Iraschid" was also vividly pictured on 'memory's eye." After the Kuttal, of course followed the Kurbulla, or immersion day. I do not think even the Bombay Back Bay, in the times when Moslem discretion did not run riot, could ever have presented a more crowded or motley appearance than did the roads leading to the Sungum on Kurbulla day. By one o'clock our streets in the cantonment actually looked "bald" and "empty" while the roads near the Sungum began to present just an opposite appearance; and by five vehicles of all descriptions and pedestrians of all sects and colours were packed like a monster sardine tin. The heat was stifling; but the brave martyrs killed its effect, or rather increased it, whichever you like, in "copious draughts" of ginger pop, lemonade, and "cool sherbet." With a very few alterations, which, however, I will not affect, the following from Whistlecraft would be imminently suggestive of the scene:—

"Beggars and vagabonds, blind, lame, and sturdy,
Minstrels and singers with their various airs,
* * * * * * *
Jugglers and mountebanks with apes and bears,
* * * * * * *
There were wild beasts, and foreign birds and creatures,
And Jews and Foreigners with foreign features.

"All sorts of people there were seen together,
All sorts of characters, all sorts of dresses;
The fool with fox's tail and peacock's feather,
Pilgrims and penitents and grave burgesses;
The country people with their coats of leather,
Vintners and victuallers with cans and messes;
Grooms, archers, varlets, falconers and yeoman,
Damsels and waiting-maids, and waiting-women.

"But the profane, indelicate, amours,
The vulgar, unenlighten'd conversations
Of minstrels, menials, courtezans, and boors,
(Although appropriate to their meaner station)
Would certainly revolt a taste like yours;
Therefore I shall omit the calculation
Of all the curses, oaths, and cuts, and stabs,
Occasion'd by their dice, and drink, and drabs."

By the way, though all the liquor-shops were ordered to be closed during a portion of the Moharrum festival, and the order seemingly obeyed, yet there were apparent evidences of grog being obtainable somewhere on Kuttal-ka-rat, especially when a band of Madrassees, in utter defiance of English pronunciation and melody, shouted through the streets (and their stentorian lungs were heard above the *Naukatai* band:—

"And we all get blind dhrunk
When Janny cum marching home."

Talking of the Moharrum. During its festivities a European gentleman went into the city on business, where he was accosted by a Mahomedan, who was in a high state of inspiration, so high, indeed, that his soberer saw in the gentleman's solar topee a Parsee "tinhat," as your "Tatler" calls it. If the Mahomedan's inspiration did not reach quite so airy an altitude, it blundered highly enough in having caused the bachannal to show his fist to the gentleman. The latter without much ado, and by way of undeceiving the soaring imagination of the Moslem, "clipped his wing" suddenly, by kicking him forthwith. The inspiration of the "follower" of the Prophet instantly fell, and the follower himself fled!!!

An unfortunate young man, a Parsee, met with his death by accidental drowning in the Moota Moola river on Sunday evening last. It would appear that he and a friend, older than himself, were out shooting on the evening in question. The younger man happened to shoot a waterfowl, or someting that he imagined to be one, which lay floating on the water at some little distance. He immediately plunged in and swam to get the bird. He seems to have got to his game safe enough; but on returning became entangled among weeds. His strength being somewhat exhausted—he never having been at all times a very powerful swimmer—he now felt his courage misgive him, and he called out to his friend on shore that he was drowning. The latter raised a cry to that effect, and a native passing by, it would appear, threw himself into the stream and gallantly went to the rescue; but on reaching the drowning man, who grappled with him, he found that he himself was dangerously entangled in the weeds, and it was his turn now to cry for help. Of course, by this time the scene became exciting, and succour in the shape of ropes and men were put into action. The ropes were thrown in, and the native seizing hold of them was pulled to shore, but the poor Parsee had disappeared. Some time after, when the body was discovered, it was considerably bloated and life was extinct. The deceased was well-connected, having left a brother who is honourably employed with one of the Sassoon family. The sad affair seems to have cast a gloom over the Parsee community.

The insane festivities of the Holee followed on the heels of the Moharrum, and tigers, bears, and harlequins have been strangely and rather suddenly metamorphosed into clowns of another type, besmeared as they are with a fulsome red paint, pleasing neither to the sight nor smell, which is poured indiscriminately over the heads and bodies of man, woman and child, who after this outward baptism fly instanter to the country grog-stalls just (like Dame Margery) "to keep out the cowld!" The abominations of this most loathsome of Hindoo festivals have come to an end, and I should think the revellers themselves are not sorry, for their heads by this must quite distance Mariana in the moated grange when the burden of her sorrow was the despairing—"Oh I am aweary, aweary!"

The weather just now is growing intensely hot, which makes one again cast an curious glance towards those haunts of "flowers and birds" where the author of "Weeds of Poesy" sung (there is no accounting for effects of association)—

"Morn on the hills! in melancholy mood
Voiceless awhile the lonely Minstrel stood."

Now I cannot imagine Mahableshwar suggestive of melancholy, unless the reverend poet shares a "sympathy of soul" with Milton, who called the nightingale "most musical, most melancholy." However, "let that pass," as Azo said; and I was just thinking what a capital thing it would be for the State coffers of Government, instead of removing their own band from Bombay to Mahableshwar, which is generally done, could prevail upon the officers of H. M.'s 4th Rifles to send up their band to the hills. They are, I believe, now stationed at Sattara, only a stone's throw from Mahableshwar! I make bold to think that the officers of the Rifles would be glad to give their men (and themselves) so pleasant a change, and the musical folk at the hills will have no cause to complain of the dish of crotchets and quavers served up to them by the band in question, for on the last occasion of my hearing them (not long ago either) they were in excellent tune and time (two rather rare virtues in N. I. bands.)

The Cosmopolitan Circus has been here playing to scanty houses. It is really saddening to find professionals sometimes so poorly treated; but then what are people to do? They complain of the low state of their finances, which they cannot lower unless for exceptionally high talents. And the troupe of the Cosmopolitan (excepting one of its members, Mr. Fisher,) cannot be said to possess anything beyond mediocre attractions.

Mr and Mrs. Bennee are still here and are much better off in the way of public patronage. Mr. Bennee knew that in himself and his accomplished wife he would never be able to charm a Poona audience, "charm he never so wisely," so he asks the kind assistance of gentlemen amateurs, and do! he succeeds! One feels so curious to see one's friends on the boards!—and who will blame Mr. Bennee?

You are getting on pretty well I see with the races in Bombay. What surprises me is that the "Bunder Rhymer" who sends me the following lines, as a hit off as he calls them, has not contributed anything in that way to you as yet. He encloses the precious manuscript in a note; you can have note and all.

"I send you some rhymes"—he is modest enough there—"they commence, rather abruptly, but then I *had*, another beginning, so:—'Hail; muse, tetetera;' and after writing it I *felt* it was not original, so I destroyed it; but never mind the commencement—just you mark how beautiful it ends:—

THE RACES.

They are a nation's sport, but year by year
They feebler come and with more dull career,
And Merry Legs that now so merry plays
Had had but sorry sport in other days.
Still o'er the present there's a starlight cast
That like a beacon lightens o'er the past,
And Kingcraft with true dignity of King,
Hath nobly prov'd the 'art of governing.'
Sons for purse-cases sought the knock-doctor's track,
Their losses prov'd he was indeed a quack!
While others look'd to Marquis' lordly name,
Then turn'd to Will and carled—'What's in a name?'
But some—as must be—warmd on 'sweet' Tokay,
Then, mud'd, sigh'd that wine will lead astray!
Others whose memory did on Chieftain rest
Felt that 'oblivions act' was sometimes best—
"'Tis Amnesty!' they yell'd and smote their breast!
'Ev'n for a Baronet in all his pride
Who carps?' the outcast Ranger, bullying, cried.
And Gend'arme prov'd that in the hottest fray
No Moslem Jamil would impede his way.
Kingfisher did not sham a mere pretext
Though he *may* fish the Poona Derby next.
And hath not Arab Child, in Alli's cause,
Show'd he was not the child ye though the was?
But Stoic! hail! none his despair now tell
Since Stoics e'en can love their masters well!"

ALPHA.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—There will be several pages space for advertisements in the pamphlet about the Riots which will shortly be issued from the *Bombay Gazette* office. Applications from intending Advertisers to be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... " 0 8as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th March, was 52 feet 7 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 44 feet 2 tenths.

ARRIVAL OF PESHAWUR PILGRIMS.—Nearly 150 Peshawur pilgrims arrived here from Mecca on Tuesday, and took up their residence temporarily in the Dhurumshalla at Khara Talao, where they will remain for eight or ten days.

FROM Ahmedabad, under date 9th instant, we learn that though the Moharrum festival had passed off there quietly as usual, a disturbance took place near Treecomjee's Temple in Dakore, in Kaira Zilla, at the time of conveying the tabeet.

A VAGRANT.—James Stewart, a European, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Beecher, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

THE KHETWADY RIOT.—Dya, the muccadum of the Municipal halalcores, who was convicted by the Senior Magistrate the other day, of having been concerned in a disturbance at Khetwady on the 13th February last, was yesterday dismissed from service by order of Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday at Gyewady in a house occupied by Mr. DeSilva. The fire is said to have originated in the cook-room, a beam that ran across the chimney caught fire and afterwards the rafters. Two hand engines were speedily brought to the place on an alarm being raised, and the fire was soon extinguished. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 500.

THE MUDHOL STATE.—A correspondent of the *Dnyan Bodhak* expresses great satisfaction at Mr. Sadashiv Rungnath Joshi's management of the State of Mudhol, in the Southern Maratha Country. The writer mentions that Mr. Joshi has made several improvements, such as the establishment of a police, municipality, a charitable medical dispensary, several Marathi and Canarese schools, and an English school.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,874. Of these, 492 were new admissions, consisting of 230 Hindoos, 151 Mussulmans, 69 Parsees, 12 Christians, and 5 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 66·92. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.—Intermittent fevers, affections of stomach and bowels, whooping cough, catarrh, and rheumatism.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The heir-presumptive of His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur, and the young Thakore of Rajcote, accompanied by a large number of followers, returned to Bombay from their pilgrimage to Benares on Monday. They have taken up their residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Warden Road.—One of the Chiefs of Sanglee arrived here on Monday with about 150 followers, and has put up temporarily in a bungalow on the Gowalia Tank Road.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Pinhey presiding as Commissioner, the following insolvents were granted discharges:—Nusserwanjee Dosabhoy Rustom-Framna, a timber-dealer, liabilities Rs. 1,840; Eshwuntrao Crustna, a writer, liabilities Rs. 10,170; and Morris Landesberg, a hotel-keeper, liabilities Rs. 4,408. The first insolvent was opposed by a creditor in person, but the grounds of the opposition were not proved; and in the other cases the opposition had been withdrawn.

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT AGAINST A MOPLAH MERCHANT

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, on behalf of a Bhattia grain merchant named Lee'a Kanjee, and applied for a warrant against a Moplah merchant of Cannanore. It appears that a short time ago the Moplah purchased grain from the Bhattia on condition that the money would be paid to the complainant's brother immediately. On the brother going for the money the Moplah was not to be found, he having gone by ship, taking his purchases with him. The Magistrate advised Mr. Nusserwanjee to suggest to his clients that they should wait, as it was very improbable that a merchant who from time to time visits Bombay for the express purpose of trading would act dishonestly. The Magistrate intimated his belief that the complainants would ultimately realize the money they now deemed as irrecoverable, except by the means they now wished to employ. Mr. Nusserwanjee expressed a total abstinence from his mind of the sanguine hopes entertained by the Magistrate, but ultimately consented to wait for a time, and if the request of the complainant for the money was not complied with, to renew his application for the arrest of the Moplah by a criminal warrant being sent down to Cannanore.

THE CASE AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

AT the High Court on Tuesday, the case of Gosai Heeragur Tilokgur against Mathias Mull, Colonel William Nassau Lees, and William Martin Wood, proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, was called on before Mr. Justice Marriott. The action was brought to recover Rs. 50,000, due to plaintiff on a promissory note. Mr. Pigot (instructed by Mr. M. B. Bharhoy appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey) appeared for Mr. Mull; and Messrs. Ferguson and Webb (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for the second and third defendants, Colonel Nassau Lees and Mr. Martin Wood.

When the case was called on the Judge enquired if there was no application to transfer it to the long-cause list.

Mr. Latham said he did not apply for the transfer, but he should not think of resisting any such application if it were made.

Mr. Pigot in stating the plaintiff's case said the plaint had been amended by the addition of the names of Colonel Nassau Lees and Mr. W. Martin Wood in pursuance of an order of the Court made on the 18th November last.

The plaint was then read (as published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday).

Plaintiff's counsel said the 1st defendant Mr. Mull had filed no written statement, but he read that of the second and third defendants (as published in yesterday's *Gazette*).

Mr. Latham—I don't propose to raise any issues. There is no doubt as to Mr. Mull's liability. I wish, however, to point out what is an error in the plaint. I admit the liability for Rs. 50,000, but the statement in the 5th para, that at the date of the promissory note and agreement the 1st defendant was sole proprietor, is incorrect. At that time another gentleman was largely interested therein. I state this as affecting Mr. Mull's conduct in the matter only, and it was in order to get rid of that other interest that Mr. Mull was obliged to take the steps he did.

The Judge—Do you admit the effect of the agreement as stated in the 5th para. of the plaint?

Mr. Latham—I do not think it would be fair of Mr. Mull to argue that point; he submits the legal effect to the Court.

The following issues were then raised by Mr. Ferguson:—

1. Whether the writing in the first paragraph of the plaint mentioned is valid as a promissory note.

2. Whether, under the writing of the 12th October, 1868, plaintiff is entitled to a first charge or lien on the *Times of India* newspaper, together with the plant, stock, and good-will thereof.

3. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for in the plaint or, any part thereof.

The following issue was raised specifically by Mr. Pigot:—Whether the plaintiff is entitled under the writing of the 12th October 1868, and in the events which have happened, as against the 2nd and 3rd defendants, to a first charge upon the *Times of India* newspaper, together with the plant, stock, and good-will thereof, as in the plaint alleged, or to any lesser charge; and, if so, to what amount.

Mr. Pigot said as to the first issue, however desirable it might be to obtain the opinion of the Court upon it, it was one on which he should not trouble the Court with any discussion. The story, as related in the plaint, was consistent with the defence put forward in the written statement. The money was borrowed to pay off the interest of another gentleman, who at that time had a share in the paper, so that of course Mr. Mull was not actully sole proprietor then. The money was paid to Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mandlik to remain in his hands until an advertisement should appear announcing that Mr. Mull had become sole proprietor—that was done, and so the mistake pointed out by Mr. Latham was almost a clerical error. With that exception he might take Mr. Latham as admitting the facts as set forth in the plaint. He presumed he might also take it as admitted by his learned friend that the agreement referred to in the plaint represented the character of the transaction between the parties. The legal effect of that was of course a question in the case. The promissory note bore date 12th October 1863, and was as follows:—

"Bombay, 12th October 1868.—Received from Gosaee Tilokgir Dullelgir, on the part of Gosaee Rewaghir Coovergir, the sum of Rs. 50,000, which I promise to pay on demand.—M. MULL."

The agreement was also of the same date and read thus:—

"I, Mathias Mull, Christian inhabitant of Bombay, have passed this day, the 12th October 1868, to Gosaee Tilokgir Dullelgir, on the part of Gosaee Rewaghir Coovergir a promissory note, payable on demand, for the sum of Rs. 50,000; and in reference to that loan transaction I agree and faithfully undertake to observe the following conditions:—First—That the sum lent or to be and received by me at 9 per cent. per annum on the aforesaid promissory note has been borrowed by me for the purpose of enabling me to become the sole proprietor of the *Times of India*, and for enabling me to buy out the interest of Robert Knight therein, and in the event of my not devoting this money for these purposes, and in the event of my not becoming the sole proprietor of the *Times of India* within two months from this date, I undertake to return the money now borrowed. Second—The said money, being the sum of Rs. 50,000, to be meanwhile deposited with your vakil, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, at my risk, and to be drawn by me on the day on which an advertisement appears in the *Times of India* of my having become the sole proprietor of that journal and of the dissolution of my partnership with Mr. Robert Knight under our signatures. Third—During the time in which the aforesaid promissory note remains unpaid I will not part, by way of mortgage, sale, or any other kind of alienation, total or partial, with my sole proprietory interest in the said journal. Given under my hand this 12th day of October 1868.—M. MULL."

No doubt those were the documents which the 2nd and 3rd defendants referred to in their written statement when they said—"That they had no notice of the writing, dated the 12th October 1868, styled in the plaint a promissory note, or of the alleged agreement of the same date, and that they only became aware of the existence of the same on the commencement of the proceedings in this suit." Annexed to the plaint was a statement of the interest which accrued to Mr. Shepherd, who was since dead, and whose interest was now vested in the three defendants. The first consideration to be looked at in determining the effect of these documents might be divided into three parts. What was the effect of the entire transaction between the plaintiff and Mr. Mull? As between the plaintiff and Mr. Mull he submitted that the advancing of the money for the purpose of purchasing an interest in the property created not merely a personal liability, but created one of the nature of a resulting trust—such as to entitle the plaintiff as against Mr. Mull to such a charge as was here alleged. No doubt the principle of resulting trusts, flexible as it was, might seem to be a little strained in submitting that proposition to the Court, still he submitted the Court would not hesitate in giving such extension to it as it could. The next question was whether or not such events had happened in the course of the partial transfer from Mr. Mull to the other defendants as to affect them with the equities to which Mr. Mull's rights were subject. On this point the learned counsel read and commented on portions of the agreements which were annexed to the written statement.

Mr. Pigot proceeded—One of the points which is not contested is, as I am instructed, that the advance of Rs. 50,000 has appeared as such in the *Times of India* books, and stands there now.

Mr. Ferguson—It is denied.

Mr. Pigot said he was instructed it was so. If true, it was no doubt an important fact as constituting notice to those who came in after Mr. Mull. If no such entry appeared in the books, then the extent of the notice was so far weakened but not destroyed. Notice to produce the books had been given to the defendants.

At this stage the Court adjourned for tiffin. On its resitting Mr. Pigot applied for leave to amend the plaint. The suit was brought in the name of Gossai Heraghir Tulokghir, and the plaint was declared by him, but not as heir and legal representative.

Mr. Latham consented to the application, which was opposed by Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Pigot said the plaintiff was the legal heir and representative of the late Gossai Heeraghir Talokghir, and he held in his hand a certificate to that effect from the acting Political Agent at Kutch.

His Lordship allowed the amendment to be made, as it did not appear to him to affect the merits of the case.

Mr. Pigot said that when the books were produced his Lordship would find that they did not contain a statement of the name of the person which appeared on the face of the promissory note, but they did contain a statement as to the Rs. 50,000. Why that was so would be explained by Mr. Mull whom he intended to call. On the face of the books it would appear that the advance was shown, and entries would also be found on two occasions of the payment of interest on that sum of money. The fact of this liability existing appeared on the face of an account dated a few days prior to the deed of partnership, dated 1st April 1872, and also prior to the agreement of May 1870.

Mr. Pigot then proposed to put in the promissory note.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the document being received as a promissory note.

Mr. Pigot said he would call evidence to prove it.

Mr. Mathooradas Lowjee, examined by Mr. Pigot, said—I was acquainted with the late Dullelghir Tilokghir. I was present at a transaction between him and Mr. Mull. I saw these documents pass between them. They are both signed by Mr Mull.

Mr. Pigot then tendered the two documents in evidence.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the document called an agreement going in as it was insufficiently stamped. The plaintiff relied on that document as operating to create a lien on the *Times of India* property; that being so, no under Act 10 of 1862 it could not be styled an agreement, and being insufficiently stamped was inadmissible in evidence unless the plaintiff chose to pay the penalty, which, with the value of the stamp, would amount to about Rs 3,000. It amounted to nothing more or less than a mortgage.

Mr. Pigot argued that the document was simply an agreement, and was, therefore, sufficiently stamped with a rupee stamp.

His Lordship held that the document was admissible in evidence, as he did not think it could be said to be a mortgage.

Mr. Mathooradas was then cross-examined by Mr. Ferguson. He said—I saw that document signed. I saw Rs.50 000 paid into the hands of Mr. Mull on that day. First he counted it and then signed the document. Mr. Mull handed the money over to Rao Sah b Mandlik, according to the terms of the agreement. Interest was to accrue against Mr. Mull from that day. Rao Saheb Vishwanath got the document written. The man who wrote it understood English. I don't know who wrote it.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot—It was not written in my presence. When I went there the document was ready written, and both it and the agreement were read over in Guzerathi. The money was paid at Rao Saheb's house.

Mr. Pigot then called Mr. Mull, who said—I am one of the defendants. The description given by Mathooradas Lowjee of the advance was correctly stated. The Rs 50,000 was paid to me by the Rao Saheb after the appearance of the advertisement. The usual office books were kept in the *Times of India* office. An entry was made in the books in respect of this advance. This is it. I call this book a journal. It dates from July 1868. The 2nd November 1868 is the date of the entry in the book.

Mr. Ferguson—Those dates are all antecendent to the partnership and do not bind us.

Examination continued—The entry is made in the name of Tulsidas Ranjee Kanjee. It was so made on account of my late partner being very anxious to learn who my friends were. It was made with the intention of preventing any enquiries on the part of M. Knight. The entry of Rs. 50,000, was carried on in the books. This ledger for 1868 contains a similar entry to that in the journal. The first entry is dated August 31st and October 31st, 1869, of Rs. 2,200 as interest. The entry, April 30th, 1870, for interest, which has been scored out in red ink, must, I suppose, have been erased by Mr. Wilson, who was the accountant for the partners. He was engaged in making up the books in 1870. This cash book also contains an entry, dated April 1870, which refers to the payment of interest on the sum borrowed, and which has not been scored out. (The three entries were put in by Mr. Pigot.) That sum was transferred to my private account when the agreements were entered into. Up to that time Rs.50,000 was treated as an amount due by the business. It was so transferred by the accountant Mr. Wilson. It was after the agreements of the 23rd April and 17th of May were entered into that the sum was so transferred. Mr. Wilson did not take the books in hand until after the agreements were entered into. A statement of the account was drawn up and sent to all the partners. The account was made up when Colonel Lees came in, and it met the provisos contained in both agreements. The books were open for their inspection, but neither Colonel Lees, Mr. Wood, nor Mr Shepherd inspected them. The reason of that was, I believe, firstly, that Mr. Wood and Mr. Shepherd having been in the office for some few years previous were satisfied with the financial position of the property. Secondly, I offered all three gentlemen an interest in the property on the same terms that I had agreed to purchase of Mr. Robert Knight and which I had fulfilled. I returned from England at the end of 1870, and it was not till the end of 1871 that Mr. Wilson completed the accounts. I made Mr. Wood and Mr. Shepherd aware of what steps I had taken. Mr. Wood was fully aware that I had borrowed the money, and I believe Mr. Shepherd was—not as to the details of the transaction, but as to the fact that I had borrowed money. It was generally known to my friends and those who took an interest in the paper. Both Mr. Wood and Mr Shepherd were very ready to accept the offer I made them of becoming partners. Mr. Wilson was employed by all the partners to get up the accounts—Colonel Lees' first communication with reference to becoming a partner was made to Mr. Wood. Colonel Lees passed through Bombay in March 1870 on his way to England. Mr. Wood and Colonel Lees had an interview previous to my becoming acquainted with Colonel Lees, and he informed me that he had been in communication as to details and as to the condition of the property with Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood was acquainted with this advance transaction. Col. Lees has only paid 62,500, half the amount of his share. He has not paid interest on it. In the private ledger Mr. Wood's share stands as fully paid up, but according to a statement drawn up on investigation by Mr. John Collett, on behalf of the proprietors, Mr. Wood is over-credited by about Rs. 8,500. This is a copy of the report.

Mr. Pigot tendered the copy in evidence.

Mr. Ferguson—We do not admit the correctness of that report, and I object to anything but the original being received in evidence.

Mr. Mull—The report has yet to be considered. It has not yet been accepted.

Examination continued—Colonel Lees' agent and Mr. Wood called on Mr. Collett to go into the accounts. This report is the result of his investigation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham—That sum of Rs 50,000 was not sufficient to buy Mr. Knight out. About three-quarters of a lakh remained uncovered by the advance of Rs 50,000. That sum was to be secured to Mr. Knight by a mortgage of the property. I don't think the person who advanced the money was aware of

INDIAN OCEAN SURVEYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—The substance of the following remarks was written before the change of ministry. Perhaps the new premier may be disposed to follow up his predecessor's talk by beneficient action. Mr. Gladstone declined entertaining a proposal for another immediate hunt after the North Pole, because "the Government, as at present advised, was inclined to provide funds for ordinary marine surveys, rather than for voyages of discovery." Hunting the Pole is said to have been always "a sort of transmitted Quixotry amongst sailors; it is their hobby, their *forte*." We all have our hobbies. I have mine, and for several years past have been trying to wake up many peoples, and nations, and tongues to a sense of its importance, but the polar regions although very nice for those that like them) are not the stage of my projects, or of my ambition. Surely we may now expect that not only this polar postponement may be frustrated, but that a measure of justice may at last be done to India by bringing up those intertropical arrears of marine surveying, the responsibility of which was undertaken by the Government of Great Britain when, in the name of the Queen, they bowled out the East India Company, and placed its surveyors on the shelf.

I wish to remind the Indian public—more especially the mercantile public—that the initiation of hydrographic research in tropical seas, resulting in the publication of countless charts, stands to the credit of those merchant princes who encouraged the officers of their marine to become the "pioneers of navigation" there. But, on the abolition of their monopoly in the Eastern trade, other traders in abundance started upon the Indian Ocean; there was then for all comers a fair field, and no favour, and such a free highway has worked wonders for both India and England. Under these altered conditions, did the East India Company refuse (as a selfish nature might have refused) to continue those operations for improving the navigation of that great ocean? No. Fortunately for their fame, and for both India and England, and indeed for all the world, they saw the importance, and did not shrink from the cost of those further scientific explorations of the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the coasts of Arabia and North East Africa, the Maldive and Chagos groups, which, synchronising with the labours of Daniel Ross and Richard Lloyd in the Bay of Bengal, resulted in the publication of still more valuable charts, without which the Maritime Canal of Ferdinand de Lesseps would not much have shortened the journey from England to the East.

There was a rare naval man then at the head of the Bombay Marine; and, had Sir Charles Malcolm remained, those charts would indeed have been supplimented long ago by the fruits of further research, and rendered more complete. But that able geographer was succeeded by a veteran of the prescientific school, who, like most of his class, had no notion of marine surveying, nor any knowledge of navigation, and had been in the habit of allowing the latter portion of his duties to be done for him by the sailing master of his ship. That was an unlucky day for India. All surveys were stopped, and the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London was compelled to deplore "that, after all the expenditure of life and treasure on the survey of the one-half of those seas, the other half should be left undone." It has been charitably said that the Superintendent of the Indian Navy had to recall all surveys in consequence of the breaking out of war. But, when that war was over, why were the general surveys not resumed? It is true that after much pressure, "a few surveys were sanctioned, but they were confined to the narrowest limits, the officers were miserably found both as regards vessels and instruments, their allowances were cut down, and the acquisition of all knowledge beyond bearings and soundings was coldly discountenanced." The gallant sailor, then at the head of the marine, was of the combatant class, and wanted vessels for Aden and China; therefore he put a stop to all surveys, and brought his mind to bear upon the best method of improving the Navy as a war-service. The Court of Directors, in their zeal to help our Queen, sent out several war-steamers direct from England to China. The services of these vessels, associated with others sent from Bengal and Bombay, brought great credit to the Government of India, and the Superintendent of the Indian Navy was knighted and made Commander-in-Chief. It was a natural consequence that he should desire to have under his command a larger and better class of fighting ships than heretofore, for the quality of his fleet threw lustre upon his own name. But poor India had to pay for it. A growing fleet induced the greed for more ships and larger dockyards, which, in time of peace, became a dead-weight upon the Indian Exchequer, in spite of the Bombay Government allowing him to keep up assemblance of economy by employing the man-of-war steamers to carry overland mails and passengers,—a process which gave much dissatisfaction both to the officers of the India Navy and to all passengers, whether outward or homeward bound. People may say why rake up these reminiscences? My reply is, "because Governments seem to shut their ears to the warning lessons of the past." India is again (as all Calcutta knows) committed to the importation and costly maintenance of another of these fighting-class men without a particle of Indian exprience, and who has to acquire *here* that knowledge which will enable him to advise the Government of India upon marine affairs. But this is a side of the question which I would postpone the discussion of to a future occasion, returning now to that special branch of the subject which heads this letter.

If eternal praise be due to those merchant princes who commenced a system of inter-tropical marine research, may not lasting discredit attach to those who supplanted them, and suppressed those surveys of such commercial importance to—not India alone, but—Great Britain and the world at large? Successful voyages, as well as nautical disasters, are duly noted by all our newspapers, and the power of the press might now be advantageously applied to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the British Government in the path of oceanic research, and at least to give the Admiralty an opportunity of wiping out the disgrace due to thirteen long years of inactivity. Little could our merchants have imagined that a transfer of the Indian hydrographic work to the Admiralty would have been followed by a trance of ten years. Then we tried to wake them up (as the Parliamentary paper shows); yet it may be doubted whether they be really awake to the responsibility incurred so long ago; but if so, then let Great Britain do justice to India, or at least reciprocate that friendship which India, through the Court of Directors, in the loan of a China fleet, extended to the Royal Navy more than thirty years ago. There was not much gratitude evinced by the Admiralty the other day when My Lords steadily refused to do any further surveys in the Indian seas, unless India paid for all. May we not anticipate that, if the British Imperial Government should refuse to carry out those inter-tropical explorations, which the ocean highway traffic demands, history may be inclined to speak of the Admiralty's taking charge of those marine surveys as not merely bad policy but unmitigated piracy. I can never believe that Admiral Washington intended a mere appropriation of the materials that belonged to the people of India, but he died not long after the transfer of the Indian Hydrographic Department to the Admiralty; nor that his successor (for both were eminent hydrographers) would have done so either. But the secret is that the Sea-Lords of the Navy, who are of the combatant class, require every available penny of the public money for iron-clads and *les gentes d'armes*. You generally find the Parliamentary grant for hydrographic purposes considerably cut down, though the original estimate was miserably insufficient. Did Benbow, did St. Vincent, did Nelson continually ask for better charts? Perhaps not. They allowed their navigation to be done for them; they had their ships piloted into position abreast of the enemy's forts, by men of the navigating class, of whom the world never heard, and who passed away, if, indeed, not unwept, yet unbounoured and unsung.

Anything more discreditable than the Admiralty action in this matter can scarcely be conceived. They obtained possession of all documents and copper plates from the India Office, and were pledged to supply the Indian services with all their publications free of charge. This duty they have shirked. Only the other day the Bombay Government wanted a copy of Whish's large scale survey of Bombay harbour, the original sheets of which were lying useless on a shelf at Whitehall, but the India Office had to fork out more than £100 before copies could be got. Let the Marine Office of each presidency in India also say whether it has been gratuitously supplied during the last thirteen years with admiralty charts and sailing directions. But feeling that I am getting warm (as usually, and not altogether unaccountably) upon this question, let me put a stopper on at this length to-day. Should you deem the subject of "Survey Revival" of sufficient interest in your columns, I would gladly point out, in detail, the claims, of Indian hydrography upon England's—late Mr. Gladstone's—sympathy, in case the new ministry should be also "*inclined to provide funds for ordinary marine surveys.*" This is a phase of the question distinct from that which I am come out especially to consider and to advise the Government of India upon, viz, a scheme to supplement, and perfect the existing charts of these waters from Pakchan River to Karrachee, by utilising old materials, and by fresh surveys. The latter being essentially Indian requirements, we may hope the Government of India will soon arrange to execute in the order of their importance and by vessels equipped here. The cost of these needed surveys, extended over a period of seven years, would be but a moiety of the annual expenditure of India upon her deservedly popular land surveys, which the latest Parliamentary Blue-Book informs us amounts to some twenty-four lakhs.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Commander, late Indian Navy.

Calcutta February 28, 1874

DOFFLA FRONTIER.

SUNDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1874.

MATTERS are much as before, in regard to the aspect of affairs on the Doffla Frontier. It is now pretty generally understood that no advance will take place, and that the present posts only will be strengthened, and the blockade, hitherto in force, more rigorously enforced. The season is now too far advanced to admit of a move into their hills any probability of success, and the limited force and total want of carriage would render the attempt at best a dangerous one. The slightest failure would rouse the whole frontier. Totally unprepared as we were to advance against them, and inflict adequate punishment, I cannot but think the better cause was taken in temporizing, and, by means of messengers, trying to get back the captives. But this policy has failed, and we must wait now patiently until next cold weather, by which time all necessary arrangements for a successful advance can be made. Our messengers brought back by no means favourable answers, and the replies sent were those of defiance, and no surrender, and a firm determination not to give up the prisoners. Messenger after messenger was sent, and at last, they agreed to give up the prisoners, on payment of a certain sum in hard cash, also a stipulated number of *mithna* (the domesticated breed of wild cattle). This offer could not naturally be accepted by the British Government. A final deputation was sent, that returned with a still more warlike answer. In addition to their previous demands for the release of the captives, they demanded a war indemnity for the expenses incurred by them, in the raid made on our village of Amtollah, and at the same time said—"We will attack your outposts one by one and cut them up. And the waters of the River Dikrung [the main river leading out of the Doffla Hills] shall run red with the blood of your sepoys." Of course after this, further parley was useless, and the blockade is in full force, and no more communication is held with the hills. There is no doubt that the captives are in the custody of Nana Abor, and that there is at present very slight chance of getting them back. These Abors boast of the distance of their hills, their ruggedness and inaccessibility, and on this they take their stand that we can never penetrate or attack them. This remains to be seen. The Abors are the largest and most powerful tribe in Upper Assam, and can turn out a very large number of fighting men. They are without doubt a brave, manly race and born warriors, and their past deeds ought to warn us for the future. The disaster to the Naval Brigade (many years back) that was sent against them ought to teach us a lesson of caution in dealing with them. The Dofflas themselves are really Abors of an inferior type. The Abor arms are cross-bows, with short arrows, poisoned, and these prove very effective in the cover of the dense forests, even against rifles. The rocks and woods are in themselves a natural *abattis*. When a force advances, it is to be hoped breech-loaders will be in the men's hands. What more miserable than a man—wading up a stream, to his hips in water, the enemy in full force attacking—trying to jam down a bullet in a beastly muzzleloader. Do we always intend to be behind other nations in equipment? Think of Russia, and what her breech-loaders did in Central Asia. We are now fairly in the commencement of the early Assam rains, and the due prospect of fever before us, and the total want of communication in regard to roads between the various ports; so that all in all it is a lively look-out when the rains fairly set in. Our Doffla villagers are about to be sent further inland, owing to their habit of sending supplies to their folks in the hills. The Chief Commissioner is expected at Gomeri Ghaut on tour on the 25th or 26th, and possibly something may be done to open out communications. There has been heavy rain at night for two or three days past, and this charming line of country is getting spongy as is its wont. I suppose it will all settle down into a quiet during the vapoury, seething hot weather of Assam until we wake up for action, properly equipped, and found (about November), ready for an advance. The advancing force should not be less than 400 strong, two mountain train guns, and a rocket battery. This force for fighting only; all escorts and intermediate posts to be held by a special reserve for that purpose only. A good well-organized cooly corps, as in the Looshai Expedition, to be attached. COMUS.

Correspondent Indian Daily News.

A POLICY IN AFFGHANISTAN.

THE Punjab Government accounts for a swollen political expenditure by a remittance of two lakhs to the Ameer of Cabul. Who looks after the application of the assistance that is at intervals bestowed upon the Ameer of Cabul? Is it given him with any definite understanding? Is it destined to the organizing of his army, the completion of his magazines, the improvement of his military roads or the strengthening of the strategical points of his kingdom? Or is the money part of it merely handed over as a kind of tip; to be laid out in the wine-parties and 'nautches,' of which the Ameer is reputed to have grown so fond, to be dissipated on vain show, or hoarded to no purpose, as we now know the second six lakhs of Lord Mayo's subsidy to have been?

These occasional gifts of material and money are not a policy; this is neither masterly inactivity nor the other thing. Nothing appears to be looked for therein except the keeping the Ameer in good humour (whence, too, our delicacy in the matter of Mahomed Yakoob), whereas it should be his business to keep us in good humour. He knows none better, how necessary we are to him. This very insanity of his and unfortunate complaisance of ours in the matter of Mahomed Yakoob, has at any rate had the effect of making him more than ever dependent upon us, and in a little firmness and hauteur for him to fall at once into his. Let us, then, first think out and mark out a policy, and then proceed to put it into execution. Instead of a general confused idea of the advantage of having a friend in the Ameer, because he rules Affghanistan which is a country between us and Russia; let us define to ourselves the advantages obtainable in the line of policy introduced by Lord Mayo, and the best method of obtaining them; and then go to work with distinct objects in view.

The first thing that we want of Affghanistan is that it should be ours—"a poor thing, Sir, but my own"—with neither room nor excuse for Russian interference in its affairs.

Secondly.—That it should be strong enough, not only to resist invasion, supported by us, but to become a formidable weapon in our hands in any Central Asian difficulty—a force which Russia would have to take into consideration before provoking any such.

To these ends it is necessary that the power of the ruler should be firm and undisputed, that his military force should be well organized, that the communications in his country should be such as to permit of the prompt movement of troops his own or ours, and that the important strategical points commanding the various routes should be strongly held.

What has been done in this view during the five years that have elapsed since the Ameer threw in his lot with ours? Large sums of money have been given, but no attempt has been made to ensure their proper application; the latest appliances of warfare have been liberally supplied without the instruction necessary to render them of use. Points of vital importance to the defence of the country remain guarded by fortifications of the middle ages; and main lines of road, which armies may ere long be treading, remain barely passable by camels and mules; to crown all we have, through delicacy and etiquette, allowed domestic intrigues of the Ameer's household to raise up dangerous division in the dynasty upon whose strength so much depends, and to give Russia that very opportunity for interference which our whole policy has been directed to prevent.

The Indian press has done its duty in this matter. From 1866 the *Friend of India* urged the course of action with regard to Affghanistan which Lord Mayo on arrival adopted. That journal, the *Pioneer* and *Indian Public Opinion*, lay before the public from time to time just appreciations of the tendency of events. The course of public opinion at home is shown by the article in the *Times* of the 9th January, on which we have before commented and is summarized in the remarks of our London correspondent in our issue of the 14th February. Hitherto, however, the Government of India has made no sign, though the summoning of Sir Frederick Pollock to Calcutta may perhaps have some meaning.

What we dread from inaction is subsequent rash action under pressure of a popular cry. The presence of the Russians in Merv, followed by a rebellion of Yakoob and Yakoob and by his opening relations with them, will certainly produce at home a demand for the occupation of Herat—a demand countenanced by authorities of great weight and experience apart from the impolicy of such a measure with regard to the Affghans themselves, here are military and financial considerations which render it most undesirable. Is our army in a condition to maintain such an occupation? Are our finances so flourishing as to justify such expenditure? If, as we presume will be admitted, such a course is one to be earnestly deprecated, why not cut away the ground from under the advocates for its adoption by showing that we are alive to the importance of the question, and are adopting a well considered and prudent policy to meet it?

No spasm of sudden and violent action is necessary or desirable. If the Ameer's false step regarding the succession can be undone—and we submit that it can—there is no excuse even for haste. At the same time if it was good policy to give a European organization to the Persian army, if we can spend money upon improving routes in Cashmere, how much more is it legitimate and wise to afford similar advantages to Affghanistan, instead of, as now, giving the Ameer money, artillery, and small arms—without any guarantee for a proper application by him of the assistance we afford.—*Indian Observer.*

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

(SUMMARY OF NEWS.)

JAPAN.

ALL males above 17 years of age have been directed to forward their names for a conscription.—The houses of 37 streets have been burned down at Tokio.—A criminal has just been executed who had several times effected his escape by *biting* through the iron chains which confined him.—Orders have been given that in future all houses shall be tiled in the roofs to prevent the spread of fires. Mile-stones are also to be erected on the principal roads. A native has applied for a concession to run street cars in the Capital. The master and officers of the P. M. S. S. Relief recently wrecked have been acquitted of all blame.—The Osaka railway has been opened.—The official assay of the yen has been very satisfactory.—The official census just completed gives the total population at 33·110·825.—A memorial has been presented to the Sa-in urging representative Government. A temporizing but quasi-favourable answer has been returned.—Iwakura has recovered.—Insurrising has taken place in Hizen.—Japan has tendered to England, France, and Holland the sum of $125,000 each, as part payment of the Shimonoseki indemnity.—Kido is appointed Minister of education.—The French Hospital at Yokohama has been destroyed by fire.

CHINA.

GENERAL FANG has visited Swatow to take measures for deepening various branches of the Han River. Mr. W. F. Mayers has declined the post of Secrstary to the Shanghai Municipal Council.—The prices of land at Shanghai appear to be declining.—18 French employes of the Foochow arsenal received their discharges at the end of January and went home per last French mail steamer.—An iron suspension bridge of 110 feet span and costing Tls. 10,000 is being constructed at Kweichow, a province in the far interior.—The cold at Newchwang has been intense. There is no political news.—No. 5 frigate, built, engined, commanded, and manned solely by Chinese, is cruizing off the mouth of the Yangtze.

HONGKONG.

A NEW daily Chinese paper has been established. The opening number is remarkably promising. The other Chinese journals of the Colony have also been altered from tri-weeklies to dailes. The China Traders, Victoria Fire, and Hongkong Fire Insurance Companies have each declared satisfactory dividends.—The Jesuit priests will, it is said, be recalled to Macao.—An extensive fire occurred at Canton on the 6th instant. Seventeen lives were lost and the foreign residences on the old factory site were at one time judged to be in danger. Local certificates have been granted to 21 masters and 15 mates during 1873.—The annual examinations at the Government Central School were held on the 12th. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have declared a dividend for the past half year of 4 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year.—The Horticultural show held on the 13th and 14th instant was fairly successful.—A very important case has been heard in the Supreme Court before a special jury, where Captain Blow of the s. s. Lord of the Isles sued Messrs. Russell & Co. for charter money witheld on account of delay, the vessel having broken a crank shaft on the passage to San Francisco. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for dollars 9,690 and interest.—Two lamentable catastrophes have occurred in Hongkong harbour. A new little steamer called the Wan-loong having on board some 200 native passengers and 4 Europeans, all bound for Canton, capsized shortly after leaving the wharf on the 13th instant. The exact number of deaths is as present unknown, but 19 bodies have been recovered and some 18 more are supposed to be in the lower deck. Efforts to raise the vessel have been made and she is now partially out of water. Full reports of the accident and inquest will be found below. The Captain has been charged with man-slaughter but admitted to bail in dollars 5000.—The second disaster was the destruction on the 15th of the American ship Columbia by fire at her anchorage. Suspicions of incendiarism are entertained. An investigation is to take place.—The Hongkong races commence this day. An abominable attempt at arson in one of the Queen's Road taverns was fortunately discovered, and defeated by the promptitude of the barman. The suspected culprit is in custody.—A very successful concert was given by Mr. H. Iburg, aided by German amateurs, at the Club Germania on the 14th inst.—*Overland Club Mail*, Feb 10.

SINGAPORE.

THE principal event of interest during the fortnight has been the visit of H. E. the Governor and Admiral Shadwell to Salangore and Langkat, to endeavour to put a stop to the piracies that have become so frequent in the rivers and creeks of the native States bordering the Straits of Malacca, and to insist upon the observance of the existing treaty with Salangore to this end. The visit was eminently successful, and resulted in effecting a reconciliation between the Sultan of Salangore and Tunku dia Udin, the ruler of Klang and Salangore, between whom there had been an estrangement. The pirates, who, as we reported in our last summary, had been sent to Langkat, were tried on board H. M. S. Thalia by a native Court of which Tunku dia Udin was President, and all but one condemned to death, the sentence being carried out on the beach. Major McNair, the Colonial Engineer, and Mr. J. G. Davidson who were left as Commissioners to represent H. E. the Governor during the trial, returned to Singapore in the Thalia after seeing the sentence carried out. Besides the trial and execution of the pirates, the Sultan also paid an indemnity of 385 piculs of tin as compensation to the relatives of the murdered men, and there can be little doubt that the late proceedings will make a lasting impression. We publish, in the present issue, the existing treaties with Salangore, Rambow, and Johole, which evidently need revision, and will probably be replaced by better defined engagements when opportunity offers; but in the meantime it is essential to the safety of life and property that the Sultan of Salangore and his sons should be compelled strictly to adhere to the terms of the treaties now in force, instead of constantly violating them with impunity, as they have done for so long.—*Straits Times*, Feb. 26.

The vessels of H. M. Squadron are about to leave for their various stations. The Salamis proceeded homeward after the visit to Salangore, and the Rinaldo, also homeward bound, leaves shortly. The Iron Duke, with Admiral Shadwell, leaves to-morrow for China, and the Frolic goes to Manilla and China to-morrow.—*Id*

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(Special Correspondence of the Bengal Harkaru, Ltd.)

BIVOUAC, PENAJUNG, FEB. 18, 1874.

DURING the 25th and 26th Jan., very little of importance happened. Only news was recieved in the bivouac that the Sultan had died of cholera, and that several other headmen had sunk under the same disease. Amongst us, also, this fearful epidemic continues to rage, and daily demands various victims.

27th January.—At 5½ A.M. this morning, a large column—consisting of a portion of the 3rd brigade with a battery of field artillery—marched forward under the command of Colonel Schulze, in a southerly direction along both banks of the Acheen river, probably rather with the object of reconnoitering more ground and of ascertaining whether the enemy would still continue to resist after the capture of the Kraton, than of taking possession of a further extent of country and continuing to occupy the same. At 9 o'clock, we, in the bivouac, heard volies from our troops in a S. E direction, intermingled with a few shots from our artillery, coupled with the peculiar crackle of burning bamboos. The latter, and the column of smoke which we saw rising in the distance, led us to infer that the enemy had made resistance during the onward march of the troops, and that, to punish them, the campongs in which they had nestled to fire upon us, were then being burned. This was fully confirmed when the column returned at about 2 o'clock with the intelligence that the enemy had really made resistance, but had been everywhere driven away. We had only some ten wounded. In the course of the day, Teku Nik the headman of campong Marasa, came into the main bivouac to offer his submission to the Commanding Officer. The whole of the XXV Mukims,*) which were already neutral at the beginning of the second expedition, have openly declared for us, now that the Kraton has fallen. Achinese who belong to the so-called friendly campongs have arrived with the intelligence that Panglima Tibang, who was, together with the first-named, the principal and most vigorous head of the war party and leader of the Achinese legions, had fled to Pedir, because he was afraid of his subordinates, who, weary of the war, intended to deliver him up to the Dutch Government. Other intelligence, confirmed during the next day, was on the contrary, to the effect that those principal leaders of the war party who are still alive, had assembled at Campong Lungbatta to confer as to how and in what manner the war should be carried on, now that the Kraton has fallen.

29th Jan.—To day, the whole of the Staff, headed by the commanding officer, set out to make a reconnaissance towards the S. E., in the direction of Campong Longbatta, Lampu Idju, and Langsepong.

The right wing 12th, 2 companies of the left wing 14th Battalion, a battery (4th company) field artillery, accompanied the Staff. At first, little resistance was met with. As the enemy continued to fire upon our troops from the campongs, three large campongs, through which the troops had marched successively, were laid in ashes. When the troops endeavoured to march forwards further, they unexpectedly came upon a small creek or canal, behind which the enemy had thrown up a fortification, and from which our troops were suddenly received with so heavy a fire that we soon had thirty wounded. Amongst them, were two officers; 1st lieutenant Van Leeuwen, who died of his wounds an hour afterwards, and Van Bysterveld who, severely wounded also, has little chance of preserving his life: Both had been detached from the Netherlands army for two years service in the Netherlands India army. Whilst the troops were carrying out a movement with the object of taking the enemy's fortification, orders came from the Commanding Officer to stop fighting, if possible. This was done, and the retreat accomplished, then, in regular order. The enemy, who would not see that our object was merely to make a reconnaissance, and who ascribed our retreating movement to want of courage, became bolder and endeavoured to cut off the retreat of the column. They did not, however, venture into the open field; a portion of the 3rd battalion that was lying in the Kraton, came to the assistance of the retiring columns, and covered its retreat. At 3 P.M. the troops returned, much fatigued. It was related that, from the whistling of the bullets, it was inferred that the enemy had been firing projectiles from rifles. It is quite possible, now that the blockade has been partially raised, that a fresh supply of arms has been obtained from Penang or elsewhere. In any case, it appears from everything that the Achinese are not yet quite tired of warfare.

*) Mukim = Commune.

Translation of telegram from Lieutenant General van Swieten, dated 4th February, wired from Penang on 7th February.

Since 29th January, nothing important has occurred. No progress towards submission has been made. New entrenchments are being made in interior, which testify to a continued inimical attitude of the chiefs, but cause no anxiety because they are only local means of defence, which can easily be made harmless. By capture of the Kraton the strength of the defence is broken, and what occurs in future partial. The people appear less inclined for continuance. Our camp is no longer alarmed. The women have returned to some of the neighbouring campongs, a few offer fruit and other trifles for sale, and the people move about unarmed in their own villages. This leads one to think it advisable to grant some time for reflection, before assuming the offensive, and to wait what those inclined for peace shall do. Four candidates have been named for Sultanship. I have protested against the election. Captain Gordon has died of cholera. Lieutenant van Bysterveld has died of his wounds. The cholera is diminishing owing to the rest given the troops.—*Straits Times.*

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

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Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 74

Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets .....Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

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Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. L. S. Bruce.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and, are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,192,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on Computation Tables at age 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium....Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium....Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000; AMOUNT PAID UP OVER 25 LAKHS.

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE SYSTEM AS TO DISPOSAL OF POLICY-HOLDERS' PREMIUMS,

On account of the nature of Investments usually made, Life Assurance has not hitherto provided the Assured with *present* Security that Policies will be paid at maturity, but the Positive system remedies this great drawback by investing the whole of the nett Premiums received in *Government Paper*, as a special Fund to provide for payment of its Assurances.

Under other systems the Premium would be regarded as the property of the *office*, for investment in part or whole in *Miscellaneous Securities*, which are of course subject to undue fluctuations and open to risks and occasionally *losses*; but in the Positive, the nett Premiums are at once converted into Government Paper, and d posited with the Official Trustee of Bengal in Trust for Policy-holders who holds the securities to credit of the Special Fund above alluded to—the "Bengal Life Fund." In process of time this Fund will have attained to such an amount, and afford such incessant and unobtted security that it will be quite unnecessary to consider such matters, as "Differences of Climate," to cover which, however, the Assuring public will not forget that the Positive has protected itself in specially "loading," or charging the nett Premiums; and that there exists, moreover, a "guarantee Fund," consisting of Consols invested in London, upon which the Indian Branches could in a case of emergency draw.

AS TO SURRENDER VALUES.

The surrender value given by the Positive, from the moment a payment is made is 40 per cent. of Premiums, and this can be borrowed, on easy terms, or if absolute surrender be required, paid at three days' Call.

AS TO POSITIVE NOTES.

The system of Positive Notes not being understood by all, their immense advantages are not clearly perceived.

EXAMPLE.

A (age next birth-day 25) assures for Rs. 5,000 *payable at death*, and elects to pay Premiums (not for life as in most offices), but for a term of years only, say 5 years. The amount paid every year for 5 years will be Rs. 492-8-0, when all further payments will cease. The first premium will entitle A to a Positive Note for Rs. 1,000, which is the Company's absolute "Promise to pay